The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Salem Nov. 16, 1870.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

KATE HAWTHORNE'S HATE.

Kate Hawthorne always said, and sometimes thought that she hated George Russel. Why, she could not exactly explain, even to herself, and much less to the curious young friends who thought it so strange that she should dislike one so clever and good and good-looking as Mr. Russel. All that she would say was: "Oh, he is so provoking, I can't bear him!" And with that they were forced to rest content.

But the truth of the case was that Kate, with all her generous and lovable qualities, was yet a somewhat wayward and capricious spoiled child, accustomed to have her own way, and fond of domineering; whilst George was one whose sturdy good sense did not readily yield to the mere caprices of others—even though in a lady-love. He did not give up to her sufficiently; he did not seem subdued by her hauteur or discouraged by her coolness, and, when she had over and over again all but said "no" to him, instead of taking her at her word and retiring dejected and miserable, he had actually looked and behaved as though nothing had happened, and quietly persisted in paying her the same attentions. And so it was that Kate thought him excessively confident and provoking, and "couldn't bear him." It really seemed to her, she said, that he did not believe her in earnest when she hinted that she didn't love him, could not love him, and would never marry him. And that in itself was so impudent and so aggravating. But she would yet let him see that she was really quite in earnest.

"You will go to the picnic on Thursday, Miss Kate," said George in a tone as though he regarded her presence there as a matter of course.

Kate hesitated. She had fully intended going, but she did not like Mr. Russel's confident tone.

"I don't know, really," she answered, looking down at her drawing, as if entirely absorbed in it.

"It would be a pity not to go. This will be the best appointed and most agreeable affair of the season," he said; and added: "and I promised myself the pleasure of escorting you."

Now this was not in Kate Hawthorne's eye the right way to solicit the honor of her company; and it was so like Mr. George Russel—so cool and confident!

"I am tired of picnics," she said, indifferently; "and those of Riverside are all alike: the same people, the same music, the same gossip. Really it is quite refreshing to see a new face amongst us. If anything could tempt me to go to this picnic, it would be that. One gets so tired of the same old faces."

"Oh! Mr. Heywood has been before me I suppose, and offered his escort," said Mr. Russel, with perfect good humor.

Now, Mr. Heywood, the elegant, though somewhat conceited gentleman from the city, had done no such thing as yet, though Kate felt pretty sure that it was his intention to do so. She therefore assumed a demure look, as she answered, rather haughtily:

"Is that a circumstance to excite surprise?"

"Not at all," replied Russel, pleasantly, and looking rather amused than overcome by the loftiness. "But," he added, "as you are already provided with an escort, and that one so much to your taste, I can but offer my humble services elsewhere."

"To Miss Nellie Gordon, perhaps," remarked Kate, sarcastically. "She is not likely to be too profusely provided with attendants."

"Perhaps," he replied, with perfect composure, to the first part of her speech. "I am sure I can nowhere find a more amiable or ladylike girl."

His tone, though so quiet, was significant, and Kate flushed, half with shame, half with anger. The latter feeling was predominant. She felt, indeed, that she had been betrayed into a positive meanness in thus speaking of good, quiet, homely Nellie Gordon, whom she really liked; but *he* had no right to remind her of it by that cool and significant tone and manner.

"If you admire her so much," she said, trying to be as cool as himself, but failing lamentably, "why don't you fall in love with her and ask her to marry you?"

George Russel looked at the bright eyes and flushed cheeks with the quiet smile peculiar to himself.

"If for no other reason," he said, "because she is really much too good for me. *I* am not worthy of her."

"Ah!" said Kate, tossing her head and flashing her bright eyes scornfully upon him. "Ah, indeed! and some others are not a bit too 'good or ladylike' for you, I suppose."

"I did not say so, Kate!"

"*Miss Hawthorne*, if you please, sir," she said with dignity.

"Miss Hawthorne, then," he answered, with a bow and a smile. "Anything to please you."

"To please me indeed! Nothing that *you* can do or say can please me."

He looked at her more gravely now. She was more than usually excited and angry. Tossing aside her pencil, she rose and was sweeping haughtily past him, when he caught her hand to detain her.

"Oh, Kate!" he said gravely and sadly, "how can you give way to these moods? How can you be so untrue to yourself?—"

"Let go my hand sir! How untrue to myself, pray?" she said, defiantly.

"In giving way to words so unworthy of your own true nature; in acting and speaking so differently from what you know that you feel; in a word, Kate,"—and here he spoke in a lower and more tender tone—"in a word, trying to persuade yourself that you do not care for my love—that you do not love me."

It was an unfortunate time for such words from George Russel, as he felt the moment they were uttered.

"Love *you!*" exclaimed Kate Hawthorne, her face flushed with resentment, and her lips curling scornfully. "*I* love *you?* No, indeed. I dislike—I *hate* you!"

"Kate!"

"Don't touch me, sir! Stand back, and let me pass!"

He stood quietly aside, and she swept from the room, went up to her own little chamber, locked the door, and burst into a passionate fit of weeping.

She had never felt so unhappy—so angry with herself and *him*. Could he ever forget her hard words or forgive her? And yet she said to herself she was glad she had taught him at least that she *was* in earnest.

Mr. Russell did not on the next day pay his usual visit. Kate triumphed and wondered why she felt so uncomfortable. On the day following, however, he came in about dark, having walked home with one of her sisters. There was his assurance again! She felt very resentful, as she sat alone and unhappy upstairs, and heard his cheerful voice in the parlor, where he was laughing and talking as usual. And, to show her perfect indifference, she at length took a book and passed through the parlor into the library, scarcely deigning a sign of recognition to his polite salutation.

So the day of the picnic came, and Miss Kate Hawthorne, very becomingly dressed, flirted and coquetted with her escort, Mr. Heywood, and the other moths who suffered themselves to be lured by the false sparkle. Her eyes kept wandering amid the crowd, in hope of beholding Mr. Russel a crestfallen witness of her triumph and her indifference, but the handsome familiar form was nowhere to be seen.

"Where is Mr. Russel?" she heard her sister Marian inquire of Nellie Gordon.—"I understand he was to have come with you."

"He was called to Coverdale, last evening, unexpectedly," Nellie replied; "but said he should get through with his business in time to be here for the dance this evening."

"For the dance this evening," repeated Kate Hawthorne, bitterly. "And that is the way he takes my rejection. But he shall see that I care nothing about the matter—nothing in the world. Only wait till this evening."

So she straightway became very indifferent to the moths, reserving her brilliancy for the anticipated evening.

About sunset, she and Nellie Gordon and Mr. Heywood rambled off into a shady woodland road that led from the quaint old farm-house where the picnic was held. They had proceeded about a half mile, when, suddenly, they caught the rapid tramp of a horse, and the next instant a fine, spirited bay dashed past them, the bridle broken and the saddle hanging on one side.

"That is Mr. Russel's horse!" Nellie cried; "the very horse he rode to Coverdale last evening. I know him by the white spots on his neck, and by the blue and white saddle-cloth. Oh, what can have happened! George has been thrown—killed—or may be dying now!"

Kate Hawthorne's face turned as white as the rose she had twined in her hair.—For an instant, she stood speechless, with clasped hands; and Nellie thought she would have fainted.

"Oh, Mr. Heywood!" she cried, imploringly. "Do, do run back and obtain help! He may be dying! And Kate—look at Kate!"

But Kate was not going to faint. As Mr. Heywood ran off in one direction, Kate, breaking from Nellie's grasp, flew away down the shaded road, and, guided by the heavy prints of the horse's hoofs in the sandy soil, turned into a narrow bridle-path that led deeper into the wood.—"Dying! dying!" The words rang in her brain like the deep booming of a funeral knell. Onward she flew—white, breathless—until, suddenly, her eye caught an object which at first caused her heart to stop its beating and then sent her onward more swiftly and eagerly than before. In another moment, she had reached the spot and thrown herself on her knees beside George Russel, as he lay stretched out on the turf, his hands clasped above his head, his eyes closed and his face turned a little away from her.

"George! George!" she cried, passionately, as she raised the head in her arms and pressed an almost unconscious kiss upon his brow. "Oh, George!—dear!—dearest! Speak to me!—look at me!—"

She ceased suddenly, for George's eyes did open, with a quick startled look of surprise.

"Oh, thank God, you are not dead—not dead!" she sobbed, again pressing her cheek to his, and tightening the tender clasp about his neck. "Oh, dear George, you are not dead!"

"Dead! Of course not! Who says I am dead?" questioned Mr. Russel, sitting up and staring in a very bewildered manner at Miss Kate Hawthorne. That young lady recoiled and stood paralyzed before him.

"What does it mean, Kate? How came you here?" he resumed, springing up and looking anxiously at her.

"You—you have been thrown from your horse!" gasped Kate.

"*I?* Not a bit of it! Why,"—looking around—"where is that animal? Where is Tecumseh? I tied him to that tree when I laid down here for a rest after my long ride."

Kate was overwhelmed with confusion. "The—the horse," she stammered; "we met him running away, and thought—"

"Oh, I see!" said Mr. George Russel, with a queer expression on his face. "You thought I had been thrown, and were kind enough to come in search of me.—How shall I thank you, Kate?"

Kate turned away her face, now red as the sunset that glowed through the leaves.

"You see," she faintly exclaimed, "I thought you were dead—"

"And called me George—dear George!" he said, tenderly drawing her to him.—"Oh, Kate, my darling, don't toss your head now, and turn away, but be still your own true, tender-hearted self, as you were just now."

She didn't toss her head; she felt too much subdued for that. So she just let it fall on his shoulder, as he stood with his arm around her, and cried a little, and then started away as she heard footsteps approaching. And when a dozen persons, including a doctor, rushed breathlessly upon the scene, they found Mr. Russel very coolly brushing the dead leaves from his coat-sleeves, while Miss Hawthorne, with her back to him, was intent upon gathering some blue violets that grew on the brim of a little fountain bubbling up close by.

It was all very easily explained. Mr. Russel, upon reaching this little spring, after a hot and weary ride of twenty miles had dismounted, tied his horse to a tree, refreshed his hands and face with a bath, and then, tempted by the delicious quiet and coolness of the place, stretched himself on the turf and had fallen into a doze. The horse, he said, must have gotten loose, wandered off, and then, frightened at something, ran away, as had been witnessed.

So they all walked merrily back to the old farm-house, Kate and George being the last, next to Nellie Gordon and Mr. Heywood, who lingered in the rear.

"Let them alone," said Russel, as Kate glanced back a moment; "they are engaged—have been engaged for some time."

"Is it possible? And I!—oh, how foolish, how absurd I have been!"

"Tell me one thing, Kate, and truly:—Do you really 'hate' me now?" he asked, with his peculiar quiet smile.

"No; and I don't think I ever really did," she answered, blushing.

WADE HAMPTON'S HOME.

A Picture of Ruin and Desolation in South Carolina.

[H. V. Redfield's Columbia Letter in Cincinnati Commercial.]

I walked on some three miles from the city, and was directed by some children to the hill to the right of the road, where are the ruins of Gen. Hampton's famous residence—famous because beautiful and costly, and the former home of the most distinguished descendant of a distinguished family. Before the war the Hamptons were the first of the first families, having descended from a long line of ancestors wealthy and warlike. The old original Hampton was a Revolutionary General, and the family have since kept up the reputation he gained as fighting stock. I turned from the road up among the trees, as directed, and in a short distance came to the ruins. The sight was magnificent. From the top of this hill or rise of ground the country spread out before you, visible in all directions. To the west Columbia lay enshrouded in trees, and to the east and north a landscape of rare loveliness presented itself. But the looks of the place itself was in sad contrast to what could be seen from it. Nothing is left of what was an elegant mansion but four stout pillars, and a great mass of blackened brick thrown into a confused heap. The house was large, and is said to have been filled from cellar to garret with all that was costly and historic. Here were gathered the trophies and "heirlooms" of one of the oldest, wealthiest and most distinguished families of South Catolina. But in February, 1864, the house and its contents were reduced to ashes by the cavalry of Sherman's army. Hampton has never rebuilt, having been reduced to the verge of bankruptcy by the war.

The sourrounding grounds were once beautiful, and remnants of their beauty remain to this day. It is said that Hampton expended sixty thousand dollars in laying out and beautifying these grounds. All around the ruins of the house are walks and drives, shaded by the numerous trees and shrubbery that grow so luxuriently in this Southern clime. But for seven years these grounds have been turned out to the common. Cattle roam over them at pleasure, and no one seems to have cared to prevent it. The trees have grown stiff and rank and out of shape, the cedars and pines and box trees all sadly show the need of attention, but are still beautiful. The flowers are nearly all killed out, only now and then you find one blooming here and there, making the sourrounding desolation still more impressive. Imagine that which was once a miniature Garden of Eden, turned out to the cattle, the shrubbery eaten down, the flowers and small plants trampled over, the trees untrimmed, the graveled walks grown up in weeds and brambles, the hedges broken and shattered, and you have some idea of "Millwood" now. There were a row of frame houses near, formerly the servants' apartments, but all deserted. Desolation and silence reigned supreme. Seeing a small house, some distance away, that looked as though it might be inhabited, I walked towards it. A small boy was playing in the yard.

"Who lives here?" I asked.

"Mother," he replied, apparently startled at the appearance of a stranger at that desolate looking place. A lady came to the door, evidently of the "poor white" persuasion.

"That house in ruins was formerly Wade Hampton's, was it not?" I enquired.

"Yes, there's where the General lived before the war, but the Yankees they tore up everything about the place and burned the house. They seemed to have more spite against the Hamptons than anybody else. They destroyed three fine houses belonging to the family; one was where the General's sister lived, and was mighty nigh as fine a place as this. Then they burned up Frank Hampton's house. The General himself is now at the West, but we look for him back some time this month."

I wandered around through what were, ten years ago, beautiful parks and gardens, although now hardly to be recognized as such, down to the road, and away from the desolate place.

How the old families have been broken up and scattered! The former home of the Hamptons is now a desolate hill, and the family is no longer the power in the land that it once was. The Prestons, Middletons, Pinkneys and Rhetts have all been reduced from their high estates. They are no longer the rulers of South Carolina.—But let us pass everything to their credit that is due, and say that, through the long years that these families ruled the State, they stole none of its revenues, nor disgraced its high places by ignorant and corrupt men. Faulty as the old-time Southern Democratic politicians were, they were honest. Whatever they did, they did not steal.

The Petrified Forest of California.

The "petrified forest" discovered near Calistoga last June, or then first made known to the general public, is one of the wonders of the State. The name adopted by common usage conveys an erroneous impression, for there is no forest, nor any petrified tree in a standing position. There are parts of a dozen petrified trees lying down and scattered over an area about three hundred yards square. The largest is five feet in diameter and about fifteen feet long, with nothing to indicate what became of the remainder of the tree. In no case have any petrified leaves or branches been found, nor more than twenty feet of the trunk of any one tree. The diameters of the trunks vary from one foot to five feet, the majority being over two feet. The petrification is complete. All the woody fibre has disappeared, and has been replaced by a grayish crystalisation that seems to consist mainly of carbonate of lime. The grain of the wood is distinctly preserved in appearance, and also in the firmness of crystallization, for the petrifications split readily with the grain, so that there is no difficulty in getting long and straight splinters. The ground near the trunk is covered with large and small splinters, which a person ignorant of the vicinity of petrifications would not suspect at first sight to be of any material but ordinary wood discolored by the weather. Knot holes and fractures are found in the stone, and occasionally holes lined with transparent crystals of carbonate of lime.

One of the most singular features of this "forest" is that every stone trunk is broken across transversely, and at every break the end is not so smooth as if sawed, but more smooth than a trunk broken in its vegetable condition could be. The wood had certainly turned into stone, or been replaced by stone before the trunk broke. But the pieces are usually short—not more than two or thre feet long, and the stone is strong, and a piece twelve or fifteen feet long supported at the ends would probably not break by its weight. We do not know that any person has broken these trunks by design, and we have no way of explaining the fractures except by supposing that the trunks were upright, and were afterwards broken by falling.

Major Snyder informs us that while he was Superintendent of the Buena Vista Vinicultural Company, a piece of petrified tree about sixteen inches through and two feet long with square ends, was found above the wine cellar, which is cut into tufa; and on the adjacent vineyard of Mr. Gunlach a similar piece was found. From the Buena Vista tract to the petrified forest the distance, in a direct line, is probably twenty-five miles, so the petrification of large trees, and the peculiar fracture are not confined to a small space.

The tree was probably redwood. The stone splits better than the common white oak, and the grain is closer than some fir which we have looked at; and the trees are large for any other genius found growing in the neighborhood save the sequoia. In the largest tree we counted ten rings, or annual layers of wood within an inch near the heart, and twenty-eight rings near the outside. The rings grow thinner as the diameter of the tree increases. Several weeks ago we copied an account of the finding of two lizards in these petrified trees, the idea being conveyed that the lizards had been surrounded by solid stone ever since the petrification occurred. We are satisfied that there is no good foundation for such an idea; and that the lizards had crawled into cracks of these petrified trees within a few months, just as they do into the crevices of any rock that gives them a convenient shelter. Instead of having lived for a hundred thousand years, these little reptiles had probably not celebrated more than one anniversary of their birthday. The Petrified Forest is an important fact, and the world will probably hear much of it from learned men. It is within two hundred yards of the Calstoga and Santa Rosa stage road, and tourists leaving here in the morning can see all there is of it and be back here by noon the next day.

A ghost frightened a XVth amendment of the female persuasion speechless in Wilmington the other day.

The temperance men of Raleigh are fitting up a very nice hall for their use.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Rural Carolinian, Charleston, S. C.

Some of Our Mistakes.

We believe that the public mind has pretty well settled down to the conviction that farming, at the South, cannot be conducted profitably, aye, *tolerably* without the aid of improved culture and commercial fertilizers. Essays upon the collection of muck, ashes, lime, salt, cotton seed, etc., to make mountains of compost, with very little labor or expense, look very well upon paper, but any man of common sense will see, in a moment, the difference between a dense and sparse population—a market garden and a plantation.

The experience of five years has taken the starch out of all our farming notions; and we have come to the conclusion that our only hope lies in the contracting area of cultivation, cutting down the corn patch, and filling the deficiency with oats, barley, and the grasses, raising our own stock and supplies as much as possible, keeping *out* of debt, paying as we go, and making the greatest amount of cotton upon the smallest area of land.

We have been running the machine all wrong. Our aim has been to grow rich by devoting all our energies and resources to the production of cotton. We have grown daily, as a people, poorer, while our labors have enriched the very people who have riveted the chains upon us.

Our efforts should have been directed to the improvement and comforts of life first, and the production of cotton afterwards. We have been infatuated with the idea that the cotton crop would restore the equilibrium—never was there a greater mistake. We have been tickled with the Northern palaver about restoration of the South, Southern prosperity, and all that, by the cotton crop, and annually seduced into the road to ruin. Are we going to try it again? At every depot, from Charleston to the mountains, we see Western corn, and smell Western bacon and commercial fertilizers. Is there any man so blind as not to see where we are going at a killing pace?

IMPROVED CULTURE.—We have been too fast, too ready to adopt every new fangled notion that was to save work. We should have been more cautious. Improved implements are only adapted to intelligent labor, and to soil prepared for their use.—We must begin by degrees, and our own ingenuity must be called to our assistance to work out the problem.

A very good beginning has been made, and we have hopes, on that point, of success. Deeper culture, in the way of preparation, is necessary, but the benefits depend upon so many contingencies, that every man must judge for himself how far he can afford to go.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.—The zeal with which manipulators have entered into this business, and the amount of advertising and drumming, prove that there is money in it to one party at least. The general disappointment of planters as to the profit arising from the free use of fertilizers during the last season, and the diversity of opinion that exists as to the quantity which pays best, the mode of application, the effect of seasons, mode of culture, and all that, have invested the subject with a good deal of ambiguity; and it is high time that the people should begin to weigh the evidence before going deeper into the business. It is as important to the honest dealer or manufacturer of fertilizers, that frauds should be exposed, as to the planter. Where the demand is great, the temptation to adulterate will always exist; and, doubtless, there has been enough of it.—But an experience of many years has convinced us that it is only upon certain soils, and under certain contingencies, that commercial fertilizers will pay. We have never seen much benefit from their application to heavy clay soils, deficient in sharp sand. This is the uniform experience of every planter of our acquaintance. Nor have we known them successfully applied on soils deficient in vegetable matter. In looking over the testimonials it will be found that the success has been almost invariable upon light, sandy soil, with a cold clay subsoil, and on soil where vegetable matter was abundant. A careful study of these certificates cannot fail to open one's eyes to the importance of soil in the use of fertilizers; and we would like very much to have this subject fully ventilated *pro bono publico*.

Measuring Grain.

By the United States Standard 2,150 cubic inches make a bushel. Now, as a cubic foot contains 1,728 cubic inches, a bushel is to a cubic foot as 2,150 to 1,728; or, for practical purposes, as 4 to 5. Therefore, to convert cubic feet to bushels, it is necessary to multiply by four-fifths. *Example.*—How much grain will a bin hold, which is 10 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 4 feet deep? *Solution.*—10 multiplied by 4, equals 160 cubic feet. 160 multiplied by four-fifths, equals 128, the number of bushels.

TO MEASURE GRAIN ON THE FLOOR.—Make the pile in form of a pyramid or cone, and multiply the area of the base by one-third the height. To find the area of the base, multiply the square of its diameter by the decimal 7,854. *Example.*—A conical pile of grain is 8 feet in diameter and 4 feet high. How many bushels does it contain? *Solution.*—The square of 8 is 64; and 64 multiplied by 7,854, multiplied by four-thirds, equals 83,766, the number of cubic feet. Therefore, 83,766 multiplied by four-fifths, equals 67.02 bushels.

There is an oak tree on the premises of W. W. Arrington, Esq., in Nash county, which has furnished wood for four fire places since January 1st, and the supply is said to be still large.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1871.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

If a careful perusal of the Declaration of Rights, the Address of the Contral Executive Committee of the Conservative Democratic party and the opinion of the Hon. B. F. Moore, do not convince every voter in this and every section of our law-loving and law-abiding State, of the Constitutionality of the Convention act, then the very fact that those who now oppose the calling of a Convention, or the proposed mode of calling it, have failed to produce any well authenticated authority upon which to found a plausible argument, or indeed any argument at all, to sustain them in their opposition, should carry conviction to the mind of every man who is not too much "wedded to his idols" of office and partisan politics to recognize and admit a truth. The cardinal principles of a Republican Government are so plain on this question that we think it one of those things too plain for argument. We have read with some attention the articles in the Raleigh *Telegram* and the Salisbury *Old North State* against the proposed mode of calling a Convention of the people to change and modify their present Constitution. To say these articles have been digested, reminds us of what some one said about syllabub:—"When you look for it in your mouth it is not there." We cannot find any provision in the Declaration of Rights nor in the Constitution that in any manner forbids the mode proposed. By some magical process these able gentlemen seem to have been transplanted to old England, and in their minds been too much confused to distinguish between principles that govern these, and those we recognize as fundamental here,—two systems as different as can be. Or with much clever adroitness and ingenuity they have inserted a meaning by interpolation to our Constitution, that we might reasonably expect from an Englishman but not from a North Carolina editor. American Legislatures differ from British Parliaments in this, that our Legislatures have *no* powers except those delegated to them by the people; while the English Parliament has *all* the power except what they have surrendered to the people. According to our system then, when a provision of the Constitution conflicts with the Bill of Rights, such provision must be null and void *ab initio*. We have given to our Legislature power to call a Convention. This gift the *Telegram* and *North State* assert is a gift of all such power, and to prove this entire surrender of power, they boldly quote: "No Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly." It will indeed require boldness to advocate such a doctrine in such words. Will the men of this State, the men of sense and reason, who sit upon our juries and know the difference between the quirks, quibs and quillets and the honest interpretation of the law, believe that *no Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly*, is the same in meaning as no Convention of the people shall be called *except* by the General Assembly? The people have never said they would not call a Convention by their own original act, and no such construction can be put upon the provision of the Constitution. This "war of words" as to who shall call a Convention, may suit College students in their debating societies, sharpers in legal proceedings, or those who wish to appear lawyers, with no better qualifications than a $20 bill and a good moral character; but it is sweetness wasted on the *steady going men* who like to hear a thing called by its proper name.

Let it be understood that we (the people) have given to our Representatives the power to call a Convention and prescribed the conditions upon which they (our representatives) may call a convention, but we have not said, we would not be ready to say whether we wanted a Convention or not, when the question was asked us. We have not forbidden them to ask us at any time, or in any way in which the voice of the people may be heard. If the people want it they can vote "Convention," and if they don't want it they can vote "No Convention." Is any one harmed by the asking or the answering? Is any defiance to the Bill of Rights, any violation of the Constitution of the State or the Federal Government, thereby expressed? Surely not.

The people of the State have the inherent, sole and exclusive right of regulating their internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their Constitution and form of government whenever it may be necessary for their happiness. What can be more plain? Yet the opposition do not hesitate to inject by interpolation, ideas into our Constitution, and add "in the opinion of two-thirds of the Legislature." Will the people accept this addition? Satisfied upon this point and basing our opinion upon the plain letter of the organic law of the State, fortified by long practice in this and other States of the Union, we are satisfied every man will recognize the necessity of the change in our Constitution and government to insure the safety and happiness of the people. The provision in the Constitution that the Legislature *shall by adequate taxation* raise money from the people to pay the interest on the public debt, and the further provision that they (the Legislature) shall raise means to carry on the State Government, in all its departments, places the members of the present Legislature, those who favor reconstruction and reform, in a dilemma from which, to say nothing of other reasons, they and the people wish them relieved. Each member of the Legislature has sworn to support the Constitution as it is, and, unless there is a change, the next session of the Legislature must impose tax laws to raise the necessary money or they must forfeit their oaths. There is no escape for them nor for the people, and there is no half-way ground, for they must raise *all* that is necessary. What is necessary? Eight hundred thousand dollars for State Government, $1,200,000 interest on the old debt, the county and federal taxes, and the interest on the fraudulent new debt. Have you thought of it?

We have merely adverted to this as one of the items in a long bill of costs, that every man woman and child must in some way contribute their share to pay, unless the present ruinous State Constitution is changed; and yet those who oppose a Convention, with such facts staring them in the face, raise their hands in horor at an imaginary technicality, to the mode of calling a Convention. They do not dare to deny the necessity of the proposed changes, and unable to point out any danger to rights about which our people are very naturally and justly jealous, they are driven to an old and somewhat trite artifice in political disputation. The *North State* is sincere, we hope, in saying it desires a Convention, and was among the first to advocate it; but the *Telegram*, having failed in other honest modes of argument, resorts to abuse in justification of its position, and boldly asserts the object of the friends of Convention to be "office, and their purpose political revenge, profit and power. As proof of this see the men they bring forward to do the work of *reformation*—chronic office seekers, professional politicians, piney-woods statesmen, third-rate lawyers, and seedy professionals—all of them."

We think, however, the editor of that paper will "*modify*" when he reflects on the injustice he has done.

"The true issue is the necessity of the changes," as the Wilmington *Journal* says, "proposed to be made, the efficiency of the safe-guards against making other changes, not desired by the people, and the greater economy and dispatch of the Convention mode over the Legislative enactment. The Constitutionality of each mode is under our law and practice a self-evident fact.

For Convention.

Another of North Carolina's prominent and talented men declares himself in favor of Convention, through the columns of the *North State:*

HALIFAX, N. C., May 29, 1871.

HON. LEWIS HANES,

DEAR SIR:—In a recent number of your paper, you refer to myself, among others, as holding the opinion, that the Convention Act is unconstitutional, and the impression has thereby been made, although not so intended by you, that I am opposed to the call of a convention by the people.

During the pendency of the bill before the Legislature, it became the subject of general conversation in Raleigh, and I made the remark to several of my friends, yourself included, that, in my opinion, the passage of the bill, by a mere majority vote, would be unconstitutional. But candor compels me to declare, that I had not then given, nor have I since given, much consideration to this point.

It was my purpose to write to you at some length on this subject, but I do not deem my views of sufficient importance to be presented to the public. I beg, therefore, simply to state, through your paper, that, the question now being before the people, I deem it a duty of obligation resting on me to sustain the call of a convention, and I will vote therefor.

With the highest regard,
Very truly yours,
EDWARD CONIGLAND.

Jefferson Davis recently passed through portions of the Southern States, on a business trip, and was respectfully received at points on the line of Railroads. Should any thing political have escaped his lips at Augusta and Atlanta, where he delivered brief addresses, not exactly consistent with *radical* ideas of the situation, of course his remarks will be misrepresented and misconstrued by the *radical* press and cross-roads politicians, for political effect. Nothing else could be expected in portions of the North where the feeling against the South is so very apparent and made more manifest whenever opportunity offers.

The lawyers of the State are almost unanimous in the beleif that the legislature had a right, by a majority vote, to order an election by the people upon the question of holding a convention.

The Conservatives all over the State, as far as Convention nominations have been made, are bringing out their ablest men.

Voices from the West.

The following resolutions passed by the Conservative Democratic State Convention of Ohio, has the ring of the true metal and we publish a synopsis of them, so that our readers may have an idea how the political winds blow out West. Here is a synopsis of the resolutions:

The first resolution declares that while denouncing the means by which they were brought about, we, the Democracy of Ohio, recognize as accomplished facts the three amendments to the Constitution recently declared and adopted, and consider them no longer practical issues before the country.

The second demands that the rule embodied in the tenth amendment be applied to the Constitution as it is, including the three recent amendments, but insist that those amendments shall not be held to have in any respect altered or modified the original theory and character of the Federal Government, but only have enlarged powers delegated to it, and to this extent, and no more, to have abridged the reserved rights of the States as thus construed. The Democratic party pledges itself to the faithful enforcement of the Constitution as it now is, securing equal rights to all, without distinction of race, color or previous condition.

The third declares that they shall always uphold the American system of State and local government for State and local purposes, and the General Government for general purposes only, and are opposed to all attempts at centralization of power.

The fourth adheres to the principle of maintaining perfect independence between the co-ordinate departments of the Government.

The fifth declares that all legislation is temporary and subject to change, modification or repeal, at the will of a majority of the people; and that it is the right of the people to judge what legislation is necessary to enforce the powers of the Government.

The sixth demands general amnesty.

The seventh declares that, while they denounce all riotous combinations in the South or elsewhere, they also denounce the bayonet and the Ku Klux bills.

The eighth opposes the annexation of San Domingo by the means taken, and for the purpose evidently intended, by General Grant.

The ninth favors strictly revenue tariff, and opposes the protective theory.

The tenth condemns the extravagance of the General Government, land grants to railroads and other monopolies, and the national banking system.

The eleventh favors a large reduction of the expenditures of the Federal and State governments, and the collection of the internal revenue by State authorities, and the speedy punishment of the thieves who have stolen the taxes paid by the people.

The twelfth says while we reject repudiation, we equally reject the proposition to pay the bond holders more than the contract with them demands; that if the bond-holders have rights so have the tax-payers, and we insist upon justice being done to both; that the creditor is entitled to be paid in the same currency he loaned to the Government; that where he loaned greenbacks, unless the contract otherwise provides, he should receive payment in greenbacks, and where he loaned gold, he should be paid in gold; that to guard against too much expansion, greenbacks should be made convertible into three per cent. bonds, at the option of the note-holders, the said bonds to be redeemed in greenbacks on demand; that the true method of returning to specie payments is to make custom dues payable in legal-tender currency, whether paper money or gold. Such a policy would secure a uniform currency, stop gambling in gold, and thereby elevate the credit of the Government.

The thirteenth calls for general reform, irrespective of party.

The fourteenth asks for a State constitutional convention.

Mr. Vallendigham seconded the resolutions.

Frank H. Hurd, on behalf of the other two members of the committee, moved to strike out the first two resolutions of the majority report, and insert the following instead: "That the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments having been made parts of the Constitution by violence and fraud, are revolutionary and void.

Lost—169 to 296.

The majority report was adopted—365 to 139.

On the second ballot George W. McCook was nominated for Governor, and Samuel F. Hunt for Lieutenant Governor.

The Democrats of Tennessee accept the situation and throw off the dead issues. We hope all the States will do the same, and thus show their hand in the coming campaign.

Kentucky had previously adopted similar resolutions.

STOKES COUNTY.—We learn that Col. S. M. Hughes was nominated by the Stokes County Convention, as the candidate for delegate to the State Convention.

VOICES FROM THE NORTH.

No doubt our readers will be pleased to hear the sentiments from the prominent presses North at this time. The New York *Sun* says:

"The Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the alleged outrages in the South, instead of visiting the Southern States to see the condition of affairs for themselves, have provided a sub-committee to sit in Washington and take testimony. The first act of the Committee was to vote its members eight dollars per diem, and ten cents for every mile of travel, coming, going, and diverging. Witnesses are to be allowed two dollars a day, and ten cents a mile for travel; and on these terms there will be no difficulty in finding men to swear that there is a Ku Klux gang in full operation in every county in the Southern States. This farcical investigation will cost the country thousands and thousands of dollars, and will probably result in a mass of worthless and contradictory evidence, of no value whatever, except as a pretext for the continuance of the iniquitous law attempting to constitute Gen. Grant dictator."

The Tribune Speaks.

The New York *Tribune*, decidedly partisan as it is, will sometimes tell the truth, as witness the following extract from a recent editorial on the condition of the South:

"Our correspondents have now been so long in the disturbed districts of the South that we can form from their letters a distinct idea of the state of society in that unfortunate part of the Union. It is a melancholy picture that they drew for us. The most intelligent, the influential, the educated, the really useful men of the South, deprived of all political power, have come to look upon themselves as the outraged subjects of a despotic conqueror. Taxed and swindled by a horde of rascally foreign adventurers and by the ignorant class which only yesterday hoed the fields and served in the kitchen, they care nothing for politics except to throw off the oppressive yoke; they have no interest in national affairs; they would call themselves of either party provided their rulers were only of the other. The refuse of Northern men who went Southward after the war, out at elbow and destitute of character and education, now roll in splendid carriages, drink rare wines, glitter with diamonds as big as Fisk's and steal taxes as fast as a New York street commissioner. It is no wonder that the impoverished planter, growing poorer every day, the ex-Confederate officers, who fought so bravely in a cause in which they honestly believed; the professional men, accustomed all their lives to hold office and lead the public sentiment of their communities, look on such things with rancorous hearts. They might submit to be ruled by soldiers who had beaten them in battle; but there they are plundered by sutlers and camp followers.

This is a miserable state of things indeed for a republican government—a burlesque upon the suffrage, when the only restriction upon voting is that the votes shall not be cast for the most intelligent and virtuous. We have often warned our party in Congress of the inevitable result of the vindictive method of reconstruction. We have told them, and we tell them again, that there is one way to restore the Union—universal amnesty and impartial suffrage."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The *Tribune* is right in this and in the concluding lines utters the sentiments of seven-eights of the sensible, intelligent people of this country, North and South. Had Congress adopted universal amnesty five years ago, this country would be at peace to-day, and harmony and prosperity would everywhere prevail. But instead of that we have had proscription and persecution; the best and truest men in the land ignored, and the worst and most faithless put in high places and trusted. If the people of the North could see this Southern country and learn of her condition by actual contact and personal observation, instead of depending on the lying channels they do, not one man in a thousand would endorse the rule that prevails or oppose for a moment universal amnesty. It is coming, however, for the good sense of the people will not permit it to be much longer deferred.

A return to Constitutional Government.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* has a calm and encouraging article on the signs that it discerns in all parts of the country and among men of all parties, in favor of return to constitutional government. It thus concludes:

"A return to the constitutional government!" This should be the rallying cry of all who would save the country from the grave dangers that threaten. The Income Tax, the Bayonet bill, the President's war acts in relation to San Domingo and Hayti, the inroads of Congress upon the independence of the Judiciary—these are but a few of the most notorious instances of the facility with which constitutional provisions are set aside when they stand in the way of the mysterious designs of the men now in power. The habit will grow with toleration from the people; and unless they now make a successful stand against it they may wake some morning to find the government changed not in fact only, but in name, and a Dictator flourishing a sword over the ruins of the Constitution at Washington!"

The flood at New-Orleans now covers an area of five or six square miles, and about 300 squares of the most densely populated portion of the city are submerged. The distress is very great and everything in the form of a boat is used to relieve the impoverished inhabitants. The damage is something incalculable. The Bonnet Carre Crevasse has restored the old channels of the Mississippi.

Anti-Convention Guns Spiked.

The announcement of the Salisbury *Old North State*, that Edward Conigland, Esq., one of North Carolina's distinguished sons, was opposed to the call of a State Convention brought forth a prompt denial in a card published in that paper, which we transfer to our columns this week.

We also received a letter from Senator Love, in which he denies that he is opposed to a Convention, and says he is using all his influence in its favor.

Hon. D. M. Barringer, a well known and distinguished citizen, is out in a long letter setting himself right on the Convention question. We will publish his able letter in favor of the measure next week.

The Northern Editorial Excursionists, 60 in number, have been having a gay time in their tour through Virginia. General good feeling prevailed everywhere, and we hope it will be productive of much good.

The following sketch of their reception at Greensboro in this State will give the reader an idea of genuine old North State hospitality:

The editorial excursionists arrived at Greensboro at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day, and were met at Reidsville by the committee of reception, consisting of Mayor Sloan, and members of the council, etc. At Greensboro, Mr. Duffy of the *Patriot* welcomed the excursionists in a tasteful and well delivered speech, which was replied to in equally eloquent manner by Messrs. Parker and Selkreg, on behalf of the Northern Editors.

There was a grand outpouring of the people from all the adjoining country to welcome the visitors. It has been a gala day such as Greensboro has seldom seen before. The enthusiasm among citizens and visitors has grown to a pitch of positive delight with each other. The arrangements for the reception of the visitors were complete and admirable. At 3 P. M., the excursionists banquetted at the Benbow House. The speakers of the evening were Messrs. Hotchkiss and Hopkins and Hon. D. B. Hill of the excursionists, and Ex-Gov. Vance and Hon. R. P. Dick of North Carolina. The populace crowded into the dining hall, and listened with rapt attention to the conservative utterances of the speakers, applauding frequently and enthusiastically.

The weather is unfavorable to-night, but the ball is a splended success.

The ladies of Guilford county are here in large numbers and are truely delighted with our Yankee friends.

The excursionists have received invitations from Charlotte and Raleigh, which are nesessarily declined.

We met at Morganton (court week) with gentlemen from a number of the Western counties, and received from them the most gratifying reports as to the favor with which Convention is received by the people. The letter of Hon. B. F. Moore, has decided the minds of hundreds of the wavering, for Convention, and it should be circulated broad cast over the State, especially in the West. Burke is the only county that will probably offer much opposition, yet even Burke will go for Convention, mark that.—*Statesville American.*

We have similar reports from neighboring counties. We would however warn the friends of Convention that they must be united, must pull together, and throw off all party bias, and go into the fight determined to win. The cause is right and just. The opinion of Hon. B. F. Moore is also working wonders among the thinking portion of our people.

American Bible Society.

This Society held its 56th annual gathering in New York, May 11th. During the year, two of the Vice-Presidents of the Society—Gen. Wm. Williams and John Tappan—have died. The receipts for the year were $729,464.70; disbursements, $651,135.31. Sixty-four life directors, and 1,880 life members have been constituted, and 105 new auxiliaries enrolled. Thirty-three agents, twenty-three assistants, 221 county agents, and 23,138 bible visitors have been employed, the latter gratuitously. In foreign lands, there have been three agents and forty coiporteurs. There have been 1,108,272 volumes issued, including 838,548 from the Bible House, and 169,179 abroad, the latter representing 58 different languages and dialects. There have been 430,650 Bibles circulated. The gratuitous work for the year amounted in value to $234,352.28; of this sum, $60,546.93 was expended for the foreign field. The entire number of volumes issued during fifty-five years has been 27,580.098.

American Tract Society.

The forty-sixth anniversary of the American Tract Society was held in New York, May 10. Right Rev. Charles McIlvaine, D. D., of Cincinatti, was re-elected President of the Society; Rev. J. M. Stevenson, Corresponding Secretary, and O. R. Kingsbury, Treasury. The Treasurer reported that the receipts for the year were $121,487.15; the sales, $370,116. Amount expended in manufacturing books and tracts, $237,028.36; periodicals $179,046.70; agencies and depositories, $113,787,84; district Secretaries, $12,133.92; appropriations for foreign lands, $6,000, and other expenses, $43,791. Total, $491,787.83; leaving a balance in the Treasury of $394.67. Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. Tyng, Stevenson, and others.

A man in Illinois, twenty-four hours after his wife died, and before her funeral, played croquet with the girls. For this the indignant neighbors tarred and feathered him

Governor Scott, (rad.) assures the President that there is no need of martial law in South Carolina.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

LONDON, JUNE 1.—Versaillists troops are not so popular as when they entered Paris, on account of the severe measures taken by them against the population.

It is proposed to burn the dead of Paris as a sanitary measure.

Summary executions are still made in Paris, of the leaders in the insurrection.

The Belgian government has ordered M. Victor Hugo to hasten his departure from Belgium. M. Hugo was a political refugee, his offence being complicity with the crimes of the Commune.

PARIS, JUNE 2.—It has been discovered that the real leaders of the Commune were Karl, Marx, Jacobi, Bianqui, Tonatchin and Diabreck. The idea of burning Paris originated with Jacobi and Tonatchin. Papers seized show that these men were in London planning conflagrations at Lyons, Marseilles, Madrid, Turan, Romo, Naples, Vienna, Moscow and Berlin.

Rossel and Aurel are both concealed in London.

Assassinations still continue.

JUNE 3.—The streets of Paris have been re-opened to traffic. The barricades have all disappeared, the pavements have been repaired, and there is perfect order everywhere. The police are still arresting all suspected persons.

JUNE 4.—No one is allowed to leave the city from 9 o'clock in the evening, from which hour the gates are closed, and cavalry patrol the streets and suburbs until morning.

JUNE 5.—The arrival of foreigners is increasing daily. Fifty thousand who bore arms are still at large, from whom the police are in constant danger—Grousett has been arrested. Active search is made for Piatt., A motion is pending to prolong Thiers power two years. Duke D. Aumale is at St. Germaine. Archbishop Durboy's funeral occurs on the 7th from Notre Dame.

JUNE 6.—Tranquility prevails throughout France.

European dates of the 7th uninteresting.

The secret of the long struggle of the Paris Commune is explained in the report that it had nearly two hundred thousand men under arms, of which force fifty thousand were pretty good soldiers. Then at the beginning, they had to be driven out of a line of regular forts, then from earthworks and the Paris wall, which is itself a fortification, and then from their numerous and strong barricades. Marshal MacMahon, however, has, with about eighty thousand men proved equal to all these difficulties, and in the struggle for law and order has won his brightest laurels as the greatest living soldier in France.

A dispatch from London makes the following estimates: The insurgent losses previous to May 22d, when the Versailles troops entered Paris, are estimated at 12,000 killed and wounded, and 25,000 prisoners; since May 22d at 10,000 killed and wounded, and 20,000 prisoners. The prisoners were all sent to Versailles. General La Cecilia, with a few followers, fled to the Castle of Vincennes, but upon the commencement of the erection of the siege work by the Versaillists, he at once surrendered. Gen. Douai officially reports having lost 40 officers and 600 men during all the engagements in which his troops participated since the Varsailles army entered Paris.

Another Mine Calamity.

A sad disaster occurred last Saturday at one of the mines in Pittston, Penn., which was a repetition of the Avondale horror in every respect, except in the number of lives lost. The shaft of the mine took fire while about 40 men were at work below, completely cutting off their escape. The news of the fearful situation of the miners spread very rapidly and thousands of people flocked to the scene. Men got to work as quickly as possible and endeavored to extinguish the flames which, however, could not be effected until several hours after they broke out. It was feared that all the men below would be lost, but twenty were rescued alive, though insensible. Eighteen were brought up dead. The scene at the mouth of the shaft was heart-rending, as mothers, wives and friends recognized husbands and fathers among the bodies of the unfortunate miners. The mine is owned and operated by Brown & Black. It has but one opening, and as required by the provisions of the Ventilation act passed after the Avondale calamity of last year, gangs of men were at work opening a second shaft. This second calamity cannot fail to appeal to the public at large for the exercise of charity towards the bereaved ones.

Forest Fires.

The latest intelligence from various quarters of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, shows that fires of unparalleled destructiveness, and covering a vast extent of valuable timber and farm lands, are still raging. The woods of Orange, Sullivan and Ulster counties, in New York, Sussex county in New Jersey, Pike, Wayne, Monroe and Carbon counties in Pennsylvania, are, from drouth, as dry as tinder, and it is next to impossible to stay the progress of the flames. Orange County, along the lines of the railroads, have suffered severely from the burning of timbers, fences barns and cord-wood. The Shawangunk Mountain, for miles, is literally a sheet of flames. The Erie Railroad Company have lost heavily in cord wood, and the farmers in many places have been compelled to "fight fire" for weeks. Some lives are reported to have been lost. The woods in the Ottawa district Canada, are also in flames. These fires, although widely separate, appear to rage simultaneously. Large quantities of game—bear, deer and foxes, with which the border district abounded—must have been destroyed. The loss in the whole territory cannot fall below $300,000.

All the money—$50,000—stolen from the Adams Expres Company, at Columbus, Ohio, has been recovered. The robbers are in jail.

A deep sea seal, weighing five hundred pounds, has been captured in the Delaware river at Burlington, New Jersey.

LOCAL ITEMS.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TOWN.—The Steam Saw Mill of Messrs. Fogle is in operation and will soon be able to fill all orders in their line. It is conveniently located, and the enterprising firm deserves success—We have no doubt the public will appreciate their endeavors to build up a lively trade.——Mr. Henry Shore is making arrangements for improving his lot, nearly opposite Messrs. Fogle's Steam Mill.——Mr. Robertson is putting up a two story dwelling on Mill Street. This street is being gradually built up ——Mr. W. F. Shultz has put up an extensive building to be used as a cabinet shop. Machinery, for various purposes will be introduced, to be driven by steam.——Other improvements are in contemplation, which will be noticed in due time.

THROUGH TICKETS can be obtained at Wilmington for Salem, including return, for $18. This is a considerable reduction, and is an inducement for our Eastern friends to visit our town during the "heated term" and enjoy our salubrious climate. The travelling public are indebted to Mr. Clemmons for this arrangement with the Rail Roads. Our Mineral Spring, near the Salem Hotel, is in first rate concondition and overflowing with healing water.

THE RAILROAD CASES.—In our hasty notice of the disposition of the two Railroad Cases, at our late Court, we should have been more explicit.

The case of Jacob Fare *vs.* M. Masten, Sheriff, for damges for sale of mule for Railroad taxes, was decided in favor of plaintiff, and $115 damages awarded. This decision does not settle the legality of the Railroad tax; it was merely shown that the tax list was not properly certified by the Clerk, the merits of the case not being touched.

In the case of the N. W. N. C. Railroad *vs.* the County Commissioners, on application for a mandamus to compel the Commissioners to levy a tax to raise some $25,000, (being the amount the sale of $100,000 County bonds failed to realize,) the Judge issued a peremptory mandamus to the Commissioners to levy the tax.

An appeal was taken in both cases, to the Supreme Court.

The Wheat Harvest is nearly at hand, and we believe the crop will turn out an average one, although in some localities the prospects are not so good,—thin land.

Cherries and Dew Berries are plentiful our market, and bring five cents per rt, brought to the doors every morg and evening.

The Irish potato crop is very promising, indeed it is considered as *made*, the recent rains having given a finishing touch to their growth. We have seen some specimens as large as a man's fist, and a fair quantity in the hill.

"Snap Beans" and Cabbage are beginning to appear on our tables. Bacon and Beans, and Beans and Bacon by way of variety, in future.

Mr. H. D. Lott has an excellent Soda Fountain in operation. Give him a call and get a drink.

E. A. VOGLER, Esq., has opened a Grocery and Variety Store at the South West corner of the Public Square. He respectfully invites his old friends and customers to give him a call.

R. A. Womack has just opened a choice lot of prints and other goods, to which he invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

The Notion Store on South Side of Public Square is attracting the attention of the public, on account of the low prices and good quality of the goods.

Landquist's Grocery is the place to get your family supplies.

Drugs, Medicines and Fancy articles at Shaffner's Drug Store.

SCHOLASTIC.—The closing exercises of Mrs. Davis' school took place in Winston, on Friday evening last, a week.

The session of Winston Male Academy closed on the 6th inst., with the usual exercises.

The session of Miss Welfare's school closed Wednesday, and we learn the closing exercises were very interesting and satisfactory to all interested.

Rev. F. M. Jordan will preach in the Court House on Wednesday night before third Sunday in June.

SUICIDE.—On Tuesday morning, Peter Tise, of Davidson county, committed suicide by throwing himself among the cog-wheels of the Howard Mills, on Abbot's Creek, of which he was part owner. Financial troubles was the probable cause of this premeditated act of self-destruction.

Medicines, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Musical Instruments, and a large lot of useful articles at Zevely' Drug Store.

J. L. Fulkerson advertises two useful articles. He is always ready to supply the wants of the people.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the stockholders of the N. C. railroad will be held in Greensboro on July 13th.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the citizens of Winston Township, that the taxable property of said township will be listed as follows, viz:

At John Masten's, on the 13th day of June.
At Salem, on the 14th and 15th days of June.
At Winston, on the 16th and 17th days of June.

All persons interested are requested to attend, as no further time can be given. A. FOGLE,
June 2, 1871-22-2t. Chm'n Bd. Trustees.

VIENNA TOWNSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Vienna Township that the Taxable property of said Township will be listed at Vienna, on Monday and Tuesday the 19th and 20th of June.

June 9, 1871. L. A. GOSLIN, *Clerk.*

STATE ITEMS.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A heart-rending accident occurred a few weeks since, on Rock Mountain, in Wilkes county, by which a Mrs. Atkins lost her life and her husband was severely injured. They fell over a precipice 250 feet high. Mrs. Atkins was terribly mangled; Mr. Atkins had no bones broken, but was badly bruised, and is recovering. Mrs. Atkins was the daughter of Franklin Wiley, of Guilford county, and had been married about a year. They were with others on a pleasure excursion.

U. S. Circuit Court.

This tribunal commenced its term on Monday, in Raleigh, Hon. Geo. W. Brooks presiding. Judge Bond had not arrived. We learn from the Raleigh *Sentinel*, that the following are among the Grand Jurors from this county:

J. P. Vest, foreman, Forsyth.
W. B. Doub "
Philip Mack "
Sol. Miller "
J. M. Lewis "
Ransom Phipps "

The following from this county, Surry and Guilford, are among the Petit Jurors:

James Crouse, Forsyth.
S. H. Hodgins, "
Branson Beeson, "
Isaac Morris, "
Wm. Gibbons, "
Alex. Nading, "
J. I. Nisson, "
David Hodgin, Guilford.
Job Worth, Surry.

SUPREME COURT.—Supreme Court commenced its summer term, same day. The Raleigh *Sentinel* says:

"All the justices were present. Judge Boyden appeared, exhibited the oath of office, he had already taken before Judge Dick, and took his seat upon the bench as a justice of the court."

First day's session was consumed in the examination of applicants for licenses to practice, four in number.

U. S. COURT.—In proceedings of U. S. Court at Raleigh, we notice the following of interest in this section:

U. S. *vs.* Daniel Hicks, from Randolph, charged with illicit distilling. Starbuck for the Gov. McCorkle for the defence. Verdict guilty. Sentence not promulgated.

The Statesville *American* learns that Judge Heath, formerly of the Superior Court Bench of the State, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, a few days since, from the effects of which he died a day or so afterwards. The rash deed was committed at his home in Ashe county. No cause is assigned.

The people of Gaston county have held a meeting and strongly denounced the conduct of Judge Logan in making the slanderous charges and representations, concerning their character, in a letter written by him to Senator Nye just before the passage of the Ku Klux bill by congress.

The Warehouse of McCubbins, Sullivan & Co., of Salisbury caught fire from spontaneous combustion on Tuesday last, and came very near being destroyed. The fire originated in some rags, which had been allowed to fall in the leakage of some barrels of Linseed Oil. Very little damage was done.

Last week's Fayetteville *Eagle* says; A good number of our most respectable colored men were present at the memorial exercises yesterday. Those of them who merchandise, promptly closed their places of business, and repaired with the rest of our citizens to the cemetery.

A correspondent informs the Greensboro *Patriot* that John A. Ratliff, of Rockingham county, raised 7,000 pounds of tobacco at a cost of $450, and sold the crop at $35 per hundred all round, amounting to $2,450.

The Raleigh *Telegram* says that Gov. Caldwell has ordered a Special Term of the Superior Court of Anson County, to be held on Monday, the 26th inst., for the trial of the murderers of Mr. Redfearn. Judge Buxton has been Commissioned to preside.

The Statesville *American* says that it has a portion of the press on which was printed the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence," May 20th, 1775. Part of it was destroped by federal raiders in 1865.

An attempt to break out of Bertie jail was made on the 11th ult. A negro prisoner overpowered the jailor and succeeded in escaping, but was immediately caught, through the energy of Sheriff Bell.

The Warrenton *Gazette* says: Rev. P. J. Carroway has accepted an invitation to deliver the Masonic Address before Johnson Caswell Lodge, upon the occasion of the celebration the 24th of June next.

The murderers of James Redfearn, in Anson county, have been arrested, and part of the money taken from the deceased recovered.

The mail trains on the N. C. R. R. now reach Raleigh, going east, 2:05 a. m., and will leave at 2:40 a. m.

The Greensboro *Patriot* says: The corner stone of the St. Barnabas Episcopal Church was laid Saturday evening at five o'clock.

Land buyers from the North and Canada were very plentiful in Greensboro the past week.

The Annual Commencement Exercises of Trinity College will commence on the 14th instant.

GENERAL NEWS.

Thrilling Balloon Adventure.

The balloon ascension yesterday afternoon, by Prof. Torrey, of Grady's circus, was a very exciting affair, and came near being a terrible disaster. The balloon was inflated with hot air by means of a furnace set in the ground, the chimney or tube for insertion in the mouth of the balloon being a section of steam boiler. Just as the rising balloon cleared the tube, the flames flashed and set fire to it. The ropes were let go, when the immense canvass globe, inflated with the heated air, rose rapidly upwards, the daring aeronaut clinging to a trapeze suspended from beneath with ropes, and performing a number of graceful feats as the air ship soared aloft, and was born along by the wind, which was blowing almost a gale at the time. Meanwhile the fire, which had been communicated to the lower portion of the balloon at starting, continued to blaze around the edges, but the Professor, apparently oblivious to the dangerous position in which he was placed kept up his daring feats on the trapeze, hanging alternately by one foot or one hand, and performing sundry graceful evolutions while carried along at an elevation of about one thousand feet from the earth.

The balloon was borne eastward for some distance by the current, when the heated air having cooled, it commenced a rapid descent, landing on the commons east of the hydraulic, near Gary's flax mill, about half a mile from the starting point. While approaching the earth with considerable force the balloon came in contact with a willow tree, when the Professor releasing his hold of the trapeze, took refuge in the branches, and broke his fall by seizing hold of a limb, which gave way and he came to the ground, ending his perilous journey, without serious injury, though his ankle was slightly sprained by the concussion. The ascension was witnessed by hundreds of people, who were thrilled with the spectacle of the daring aeronaut dangling in the air, and performing astonishing acrobatic feats while the flames threatened to consume the frail bark which bore him along. It was, altogether the most exciting exhibition of the kind ever witnessed here. The balloon was dragged for some distance after the Professer landed, and was gathered up considerably damaged by fire, and torn by coming in contact with a tree in its descent.—*Dayton Journal, 24th.*

A man in Ashland, Pa., recently ordered a "fine gold watch" from one of the swindling agencies in New York. In due time he received, after paying ten dollors express charges, a beautiful "glass marble" block, well boxed, with a note attached reading thus: "Dear Sir—The mystery in regard to this is to find the keyhole by which to wind it up. Numerous persons have been searching for it during the past year, and have failed in finding it, but we hope that you will be successful. Respectfully, Williams & Co. P. S—All fools will learn by experience."

The South Norwalk (Conn.) *Sentinel* tells a romantic story of a young lady who some months ago was employed as a hat trimmer in a manufactory of that city. One day being more than usually disgusted with her tedious and prosaic occupation, on the impulse of the moment, she wrote her name and address upon the lining of the hat which she had finished, and patiently awaited the result. The hat, with hundreds of others, was sent off to the "trade," and finally purchased by a young New Yorker, who chanced to discover the name upon the lining. Being of a romantic turn of mind, he wrote to the young lady, an intimacy followed, and the upshot was the mariage of the two, last week.

A terrible fire is raging in the Green Mountains of Vermont, and has already resulted in the destruction of much timber. It commenced near Mendon, and saw-mills and barns were speedily swept away. Sufficient logs to make a million feet of lumber when sawed, were also destroyed; also 1,000 cords of wood. Nearly three thousand acres of land and forest have been burned, and the fire at a late hour Thursday night was still raging, making its way to the top of the mountain, and unless repressed by the atmosphere at the top of the mountain, or by the rain, must go down the east side or what is familiarly known as Sheburne Hollow, causing serious destruction of timber land, and, in fact there is no prophesying where it will stop.

A NOVEL SUIT.—Fifteen years ago Miss Susie Evans, of Guilford, N. Y., sold a gold watch-key to Curtis Cooper for a ewe lamb and its increase until she was twenty-one years. The girl has reached the age specified, and as it was contracted that the increase of the lamb was to be ewe lambs, by birth or exchange, Miss Evans would be entitled, at the end of fifteen years, to 18,064 ewe lambs. These Mr. Cooper does not happen to have about him to pay up with, and he is sued for the amount.

The Philadelphia surgeons, like other sensible people, are opposed to high heeled shoes. Dr. Wm. H. Pancoast remarked the other day, after performing a painful operation on an interesting little girl whose feet had been ruined by wearing wrongly constructed shoes, "This is the beginning of a large harvest of such cases."

GALVASTON, June 6.—A terrible storm has prevailed here, commencing Saturday noon, with Southeast wind, which forced the waters of the Gulf on the Island, covering to several feet in depth the Southern part of the city.

A few days ago a beaver was captured on Bush river in the plantation of Judge F. N. Watkins, about two miles from Farmville, Va.

A California paper, speaking of the vintage prospect, says that experts differ in their estimates, the lowest figures named being 8,000,000 gallons, and the highest 12,000,000.

The Postoffice Department has an increase of revenue for the present year of over $1,000,000, and boasts that it will soon be self sustaining.

There were 514 deathe, 349 births, and 203 mariages in New York last week.

What it Costs England to Hold India.

In presenting the military budget for India, Major General Norman said that for the coming year 1871-2 the estimated military expenditure in India is £12,410,000, and the receipts £805,000; leaving a net estimated expenditure of £11,605,000—a smaller expenditure than that of the last year, and, therefore the smallest since the mutiny, although a new charge of £60,000 is inserted for the cost in India of overland transports. The expenditures in England are estimated at £3,574,000, and the receipts at £14,000, making a total net military expenditure in India and England of £15,165,000, being £231,000 less than the revised estimate for 1870-71. The force maintained during the year 1870-71 had been—6,545 British officers, 60,425 British non-commisaioned officers and soldiers, 122,122 native soldiers, 14,187 Government horses, with 424 field guns, and the estimated force of 1871-72 is 6,436, officers, 60,445 British soldiers, 121,981 native soldiers, 13,253 Government horses, with 394 field guns, exoluding 16 morters of heavy field batteries.

THE TOWER OF BABEL.—A writer describes the present appearance of the place where languages got mixed: After a ride of nine miles, we were at the foot of the Bier Nimrood. Our horses' feet were trumping on bricks, which showed here and there, through the accumulated dust and rubbish of ages. Before our eyes uprose a great mound of earth, barren and bare. This was Biar Nimrood, the ruins of the Tower of Babel, by which the first builders of the earth, had vainly hoped to scale high heaven. Here, also, it was that Nebuchadnezzer built—for bricks bearing his name have been found in the ruins. At the top of the mound a great mass of brick-work pierces the accumulated soil. With your fingers you touch the very brick—large square-shaped, and massive—that were 'thoroughly' burned, the very mortar, the lime now hard as granite, handled more than four thousand years ago by earth's impious people. From the summit of the mound, far away over the plain, we see glistening brilliant as a star, the gilded dome of a mosque, that caught and reflected the bright rays of the morning sun. This glittering speck was the tomb of the holy Ali. To pray before this at some period of his life; to kiss the earth around there, at some time or other; to bend his body and count his beads, is the daily desire of every devout Mahommedan.

Lafitte's Treasure.

Many unsuccessful searches have been made for the treasure supposed to have been buried by the pirate Lafitte on some one of the islands in the Gulf of Mexico, some eighty miles from New Orleans. One of the pirate's men, when dying, gave a family named Newell, who had befriended him, a diagram and written description of the exact spot where this board of wealth was buried. Mr. Newell made three attempts to reach the place, but on the first voyage was shipwrecked, on the second his partner was sun struck, and on the third voyage Mr. Newell himself was taken suddenly ill, and also died. But Mr. Newell had a son, then a young man and a printer, working in the office of the New Orleans *Picayune*, who resolved to try to accomplish what his father could not. Therefore some three years ago, young Newell fitted out a small vessel and made the voyage to within sight of the island, when a violent storm came on and his vessel was wrecked. One year after this he made another attempt to reach the island but was again wrecked. A month ago he fitted up another vessel, and made a third trial to obtain the golden treasure. A week ago his lifeless body was picked up near Rigolets, floating in the muddy waters of Lake Ponchartrain, perforated by two bullet holes. There seems to be a singular fatality accompanying the spot where Lafitte buried his spoils. Every person who has yet attempted to approach that island with the object of unearthing his treasures has met a sudden death.

MARRIED,

In Greensboro, May 30th, by Rev. J. Henry Smith, Dr. JEFFERSON SCALES, of Reidsville, N. C., to Miss JENNIE SLOAN, of Greensboro.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, N. C., June 2, 1871.

Provisions.		*Grain.*	
Bacon,	15 @ 16	Chop,	2
Lard,	17@18	Bran,	1
Pork	9@00	Wheat	1 10@1 20
Beef,	5@10	Corn, (new)	80 @ 85
Veal,	5@ 8	" (old)	00@00
Mutton,	6@ 8	Rye,	80@ 85
Butter,	20@25	Oats,	50@ 00
Flour	3 @3½	Peas,	85@ 90
Eggs,	10	Meal	2½@3
Beeswax	25 @ 28		

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, June 6.

Lugs—Common, Red,	$3 00	to $4 00
" Good working,	4 00	to 6 00
" Good, "	6 00	to 9 00
" Fine, "	10 00	to 15 00
Extra lots higher.		
Leaf—Common Red,	5 00	to 7 00
" Good	6 00	to 8 00
" Good, rich, waxy,	8 00	to 12 00
" Common Bright,	12 00	to 20 00
" Good, "	20 00	to 30 00
" Fine, "	30 00	to 40 00
" Extra fine lots,	50 00	to 65 00

New York, June 5.—Cotton, 17¼ a 00; Flour, 6 75 a 8 25; Corn, 70 a 75; Gold, 112; Wheat, 1 62 a 1 64; Bonds, N. C. old, 47, new 26½.

Baltimore, June 6.—Cotton 19¼ a 00; Flour 5 25 a 7 00; Wheat, $1 90 a $2 00; Corn, white, 00 a 79, yellow, 72 a 73; Oats, 64 a 68 Bacon, 9 a 17; Whisky, 93 a 94; Lard 11¼.

Richmond, June 6.—Wheat, $1 40 a $1 60; Corn 85 a 00. Oats 64.

Norfolk, June 7.—Bacon, sides, 11¼ a 17; Corn 84 a 87. Flour $5 75 a $7 50.

Charlotte, June 6.—Bacon 13 a 13½ Flour, 4 10 a 4 25; Wheat none offering. Corn, 1 00; Oats, 60 a 00; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00. Butter, 20 a 25.

Fayetteville, June 1.—Bacon 10 a 17; Flour, $6 50a $8 00; Corn $1 a 00; Oats, 60; Rye $1 00; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 17½; Whisky, $1 75; Brandy, $1 75.

Petersburg, June 6.—Flour $6 50 a $8 00; Wheat, red, $1 70 a $1 75, white $1 85 a $1 90; Corn, 90 a 00; Bacon, hog round 15; Whisky, $1 15; Brandy $2 00 a $2 25.

INK STANDS—Counting House, and Pocket. Tilden (non spilling) Instand.

GOOD NEWS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE CHEAPEST and best method for preserving all kinds of Fruit, Vegetables, &c., without air-tighting the cans and without heat, is to use the

American Fruit Preserving Powder.

Parties here who used them last season, are much pleased. J. L. FULKERSON, Sole Agent.
Salem, N. C., June 9, 1871. 23-tf

BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC COMPOUNDS

SUCH as **Carbolic Disinfecting Soap,** for washing Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, &c.

It will positively destroy all insects on Cattle, and cure Mange, Scratches and Sores of all kinds.

Bed Bugs are at once killed, and their nits destroyed by its use.

The Carbolic Plant Protector destroys and prevents Bugs, Flies, Caterpillars, Plant Lice, Black Scab, Turnip and Cabbage Flies, &c., and is very cheap.

The Carbolic Balm Ointment is said to be the best *Family* Salve in the *world*, and only 25 cents a bottle. Call and get a circular.

At J. L. FULKERSON'S.
Salem, N. C., June 9, 1871. 23-tf

FEVER AND AGUE.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the Great South American Fever and Ague Cure. Has never failed to have the desired effect. Call and get a bottle at WOMACK'S.

CALICOES!

A Fine lot of latest styles Calicoes just received at WOMACK'S.
June 9.—23-tf.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, N. C. June 1st, 1871.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. Louisa M. Beeson,	Miss Hannah Lowery,
" Jane Brimmas,	" Martha Lewis,
Miss Sarah Bitting,	" Mattie McCloure,
" Martha Conner,	Mrs. Mary E. Slater,
" Sarah A. Crewse,	Miss S. S. Sullivan,
" Rebecca J. Hester,	" Francis Williams.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Alexander Davis	Joel Vest,
Henry Motsinger,	Wilson Varner,
John W. McKaughn,	Henry Wilson,
E. S. Parker,	Peater Wagoner,
Charles Scott,	D. P. Yokeley.

H. W. SHOBE, P. M.

NEW Stationery Packages.

THE Excelsior Stationery Package contains 10 sheets of Good Paper, 10 Envelopes, 1 Good Lead Pencil, 1 Pen Holder, 1 Oroide Gold Pen, 1 New Dime Book and 1 set of Ladie's or Gents' Jewelry, with a cash prize of from 5 cents to $1 00.

Price Fifty Cents.

THE FAIRY CASKET

contains 12 sheets of Lady's Note Paper, 12 Envelopes, 1 good Penholder, 1 oroide Gold Pen, 1 good lead Pencil, Copy popular Song Book, 1 copy of the Art of Love, 1 Dime Book, 1 Little Flirt, or the art of Handkerchief, Glove, and Fan Flirtation, with Floral Language of Love, 1 Little Facimator.

In addition to the above, each casket is guaranteed to contain from 5 cents to $5 in money or one of the following valuable presents: 1 Lady's Triple Plated Gold Watch, 1 Gentleman's Triple Plated Gold Watch, 1 Fine Pen Knife, 1 Gent's Pocket Book, 1 Lady's Pocket Book, 1 Lady's Ink Stand, 1 set Jewelry.

The Casket is a neat gilt box, and makes a handsome present for a lady or a gentleman.

Price only One Dollar.

SONG ECHO

A New School Book, by H. S. Perkins. Price $7 50 per dozen. Contains over two hundred new & beautiful Songs, Duets, etc., by WILL S. HAYS, WEBSTER, THOMAS, etc., Everything is new, fresh and sparkling. Contents and specimen pages sent free. Sample copies mailed free of postage to teachers for 65 cents.—Liberal terms for introduction.

Subscribers to PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY are getting their Music for less than two cents a piece.—Those who have not seen this Musical Magazine should send 30 cents for a sample copy. The music is by HAYS, THOMAS, KASKEL, PERSLEY, and other popular writers.

Two back numbers for 40 cents. Four back numbers for 75 cents. Subscribers get

FIFTY DOLLARS

WORTH of MUSIC for $3.

Address
J. L. PETERS, 599, Broadway, N. Y.

Teachers sending us their orders for $10 worth of music, can claim a year's subscription to Peters' Musical Monthly.

Notion Store!

J. BLICKENDERFER,
At the Old Drug Store on the South Side Public Square,
SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salem, Winston and surrounding country, that he has opened at the above place a

Notion and Variety Store,

which he has stocked with a fine assortment of Goods of the latest and most approved styles, embracing

HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, FANS, TRIMMINGS AND EDGINGS, RIBBONS, SOAPS, POCKET-BOOKS, SILK BUTTONS, PARASOLS, NECK-TIES, SEWING SILKS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS,
STATIONERY, SEGARS AND PIPES, JET JEWELRY, ZEPHYR AND GERMANTOWN WOOL, in fact, everything that can be found in a first class Notion establishment.

I am agent for the celebrated **Keystone Counterpanes.** Wool, Half Wool and Cotton, of all colors, for Beds, Cribs and Cradles; those wishing to purchase are solicited to call and inspect my assortment just received from the Factory.

J. BLICKENDERFER.
Salem, N. C., May 19, 1871.-20-tf.

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

an always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,

in fact everything in his line always on hand.

A. T. ZEVELY
Jan. 14, 1870

JUST RECEIVED AT THE BOOK STORE,

Mental Photograph Albums,
Waverly and other Novels, (cheap.)
Dickens and other Novels, (cheap,)
Pocket Maps, N. C.
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.
Pictures of Christ,
Steel Engraving of Holy Family,
World Essays
Songs before Sunrise,
A Woman's Poems
Verses, by H. H.
May 19, 1871.

Additional Attractions EVERY WEEK!

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STYLES in everything to be found at PATTERSON & CO'S.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES,

AT

Shaffn r's Drug Store,

Main Street, Salem, N. C.

Constantly on hand a full assortment of CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, SPICES, TEAS, SEEDS, GLASSES, STATIONERY, FANCY ARTICLES, and everything else usually kept in a

First Class Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS will be supplied with reliable Medicines promptly and at reasonable figures.

The undersigned is the only authorized agent for the sale in this market, of the justly celebrated

Liberty White Lead,

the best and most economical in use.
Call, examine goods, and ascertain prices.

J. F. SHAFFNER.
May 5, 1871.-18-tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. J. SAYERS,
Dealer in Real Estate,
Franklin, P. A.

Buys and sells improved and unimproved lands anywhere in the United States. 22-4w.

NORTH CAROLINA CLAIM AND PENSION AGENCY.—We have this day entered into a limited copartnership for the purpose of prosecuting the claims of Southern loyalists, before the Commission now in session in Washington, D. C., and to secure pensions for the soldiers of the war of 1812, and their widows. One of the firm will attend in person, the session of the Committee, and we are thus enabled to promise the most careful attention to the business in our charge. We respectfully solicit CLAIMS and PETITIONS from all parties interested. The Fees will be divided with Attorneys who send us claims. Blanks furnished on application. A deposit of $5 with application, is requested to defray expenses. Address

SHAFFER & BUSBEE,
Raleigh, North Carolina.
F. H. BUSBEE,
A. W. SHAFFER, Attorney-at-Law, &c.
Attorney-at-Law,
Register in Bankruptcy
and U. S. Commissioner. 22-4w.

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds,	*Rheumatism,*
Chilblains,	*Hemorrhoids or Piles,*
Sprains and Bruises,	*Sore Nipples,*
Chapped Hands,	*Caked Breasts,*
Fleah Wounds,	*Fistula, Mange,*
Wood Bites,	*Spavins, Sweeney,*
External Poisons,	*Scratches, or Grease,*
Sand Cracks,	*Stringhalt, Windgalls,*
Galls of all Kinds,	*Foundered Feet,*
Quitter, Ringbone,	*Cracked Heels,*
Poll Evil,	*Foot Rot in Sheep,*
Bites of Animals & Insects,	*Rasp in Poulting,*
Toothache, &c., &c.,	*Lame Back, &c., &c.*

Large Size, $1.00; Medium, 50c.; Small, 25c.

The Gargling Oil has been in use as a Liniment for thirty-eight years. All we ask is a *fair trial*, but be sure and follow directions.

Ask your nearest druggist or dealer in patent medicines for one of our Almanacs and Vade-Mecums, and read what the *people* say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the *United States and other countries.*

Our *testimonials* date from 1833 to the present and are *unsolicited.* Use the *Gargling Oil*, and tell your neighbors what good it has done.

We deal fair and liberal with all, and defy contradiction. *Write for an Almanac or Cook Book.*

Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y.

MERCHANT'S
GARGLING OIL COMPANY,
22-4w. JOHN HODGE, Sec'y.

FRAGRANT SAPOLIENE

Cleans Kid Gloves and all kinds of Cloths and Clothing; removes Paint, Grease, Tar, &c., *instantly*, without the least injury to the finest fabric. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. FRAGRANT SAPOLIENE CO., 53 Barclay St., New York, 48 La Salle St., Chicago. 22-4w.

FOUND AT HOME!
KLUTTZ'S CHILL CURE.

The one cheap, safe and permanent cure for

Chills, Fever and Ague,

Liver Complaints, &c. Contains neither Quinine or Arsenic. Never fails. Only 50 cts. Try it, and be cured. Sold by all Druggists. THEO. F. KLUTTZ & Co., Proprietors, Salisbury, N. C. 22-4w.

Home Shuttle Sewing Machine.—The most simple and popular cheap Shuttle Machine in use. Makes the Lock-stitch (alike on both sides.) Agents wanted in every county. For circulars address D. G. MAXWELL, State Agent, Charlotte, North Carolina. 22-4w.

CHEAP ADVERTISING.—We will insert an advertisement in EIGHT HUNDRED American Newspapers for SIX DOLLARS PER LINE per week.—One line one week will cost Six Dollars, Two lines will cost twelve Dollars, and Ten lines will cost Sixty Dollars. Send for a Printed List. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York. 22-4w.

Agents! Read This!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 PER WEEK AND EXPENSES, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & Co., Marshall, Mich. 22-4w.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL with Stencil Tools Address A. E. GRAHAM, Springfield, Vt. 22-4t.

$325 A MONTH. Horse and Carriage furnished. Expenses paid. H. Shaw, Alfred, Me. 22-4t.

A Million Dollars.

Shrewd but quiet men can make a fortune by revealing the secret of the business to no one. Address E. FAIRBURN, 22-4w. 688 Broadway, New York.

J. W. VAN NAMEE, M. D., successfully treats all classes of Chronic and Acute Diseases. Send stamp for circular containing particulars and testimonials. Address Box 5120, New York. 22-4w.

M. WP. GRAVES, THOS. E. MORGARIDGE, WM. T. LAW

Graves' Warehouse,

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA,

FOR THE SALE OF

LEAF TOBACCO.

SALES ROOM 166 by 70 feet, with 19 sky lights. Prompt attention to the interests and comfort of Planters and their teams.
March 3, —9-1.

The Independent Farmer.

Let sailors sing of the windy deep,
Let soldiers praise their armor,
But in my heart this toast I'll keep—
The Independent Farmer.
When first the rose in robe of green
Unfolds its crimson lining,
And round his cottage porch is seen
The honeysuckle shining;
When banks of bloom their sweetness yield,
To bees that gather honey,
He drives his team across the field,
Where skies are soft and sunny.

The blackbird clucks behind the plow,
The quail pipes loud and clearly,
Yon orchad hides behind its bough
The home he loves so dearly;
The grey and old barn doors unfold
His ample store in measure,
More rich than heaps of hoarded gold,
A precious, blessed treasure;
While yonder in the porch there stands
His wife, the lovely charmer,
The sweetest rose on all his lands—
The Independent Farmer.

To him the Spring comes dancingly,
To him the summer blushes,
The Autumn smiles with yellow ray,
His sleep old Winter hushes;
He cares not how the world may move,
No doubts or fears confound him;
His little flocks are linked in love,
And household angels round him;
He trusts to God and loves his wife,
Nor griefs nor ills may harm her,
He's nature's nobleman in life—
The Independent Farmer.

Post Office Directory.

Office hours, Sunday, from 8½ to 9½ A. M and from 1 to 2, P. M.

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 8½, A. M. Closes daily a 1½, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 1.30 P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9, A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 1½ P. M. Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8½ A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Close every Friday, at 4 P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Close every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 12 M. Closes every Friday, at 12½ P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday by 8 P. M. Close every Saturday at 6 A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday by 7 P. M. Close every Friday at 7½ A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Threshing Machines,

MOWING and REAPING MACHINES.

I have secured the Agency for the sale of the best and most improved Threshing Machines not heretofore brought into this part of the country, called

"THE SWEEPSTAKES,"

The Farmer's long and well-tried Friend.

It is a thresher and cleaner combined, now extensively used throughout the Western States, furnished *geared or belted*,—is mounted on wheels,—needs no loading and unloading,—claims to clean thoroughly, loses no grain, and injures none.

I can also furnish the POWERS mounted on wheels, thus saving all heavy lifting. Intended for 4 or 6 horses, Lever Power.

Persons wishing a new Machine should by all means examine into the merits of the SWEEPSTAKES.

ALSO

The Improved Buck-Eye Mower

AND

BUCK-EYE MOWER and REAPER

With Dropper or Self-Rake Attachment.

This Machine has been much improved and the price reduced. It now has a *Self-Rake* attachment, with side delivery. The Buck-Eye was tried last Fall at a number of State Fairs in the West with from 14 to 20 other Machines, and took the highest premiums. Will cut over one acre of grain or grass per hour.

Over **100,000** *of the Buck-Eye now in use in the United States.*

I can sell them now at less price than heretofore, and for less than others are now offered at.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., May 12, 1871.-19-tf.

The United States Specie

Stationery Package,

CONTAINING

5 sheets Note Paper,	5 Envelopes,
1 Lead Pencil,	1 Penholder,
1 Orside Gold Pen,	1 new Dime Book.

Every package is guaranteed to contain either 5, 10, 25, or 50 cents in nickel or silver.

For sale at BLUM'S BOOK-STORE,
May 5, 1871. Salem, N. C.

BRUSH AWAY!

WITH superior Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Nail, Hat, Paint, Whitewash and Horse Brushes.—Best in market.

NEW COMBS!

WHO would do without a new Comb, when a superior article of *Horn, Shell, Gutta Percha*,—plain and metal backs—*Fine-tooth* and *Pocket Combs*, can be had so cheap.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

BY purchasing either *Pocket Wallets, Ladies' Purses* of steel, leather and velvet,—neat and durable.

"FAIRY CASKET,"

A beautiful article for Ladies Toilet use, with Soap and PERFUMERY in great variety, and at all prices.

BRIGHT!
BRIGHTER!!
BRIGHTEST!!!

SAPOLIO for cleaning Silver, Brass, Tin, &c., superior to any article of the kind now in use.

☞ Be sure and call for any of the above articles at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

POST OFFICE BUILDING, Salem, N. C.
48-tf.

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE BOOK STORE,

Mental Photograph Albums,
Waverly and other Novels, (cheap.)
Dickens and other Novels, (cheap.)
Pocket-Maps, N. C.
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.
Pictures of Christ.
Steel Engraving of Holy Family.
World Essays.
Songs before Sunrise.
A Woman's Poems.
Verses, by, H. H.
May 19, 1871.

Patterson & Co's Column

SPRING & SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

An increasing trade has induced us to purchase a LARGER STOCK OF GOODS than usual, and to add to it many new attractions. We have adopted as our rule in business:

"QUICK SALES and SHORT PROFITS,"

Hoping, by a frequent turn of our money, to realize the same profit that slow merchants expect from selling one or two purchases a year. Trusting in this way to reward ourselves, we give the benefit of short profits to our customers.

We believe that our accumulated stock will prove ample for the wants of our trade. If mistaken, we shall order from the most reliable business houses in the northern cities, until the needs of all our customers are supplied.

The decline in many articles of merchandise warrants us in promising

LOW PRICES.

DRY GOODS:

Prints of every style and price, DeLaines, Challies, Lawns, Linen Lawns, Piques, Alpacas, Gros Grain and Japanese Silks and other late styles of Dress Goods. Swiss Muslins, in large supply, Nainsook, Mull Muslin, Brilliants, &c. A very full assortment of Brown and Bleached Muslins, Tickings, Drills, and Linen Goods.

For Gentlemen's Wear:—Elegant Black Doeskin, Fancy Cassimeres, Cottonades, Linen Duck, "Fries' Jeans," including a new and beautiful style of Tweeds now being manufactured. Also a well selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, both in Wool and Linen.

NOTIONS.

A larger stock than ever. Our line of Hosiery, Gloves, Veils, Trimmings, Laces, Edgings and Insertings, and Fancy Goods of all kinds cannot be excelled.

We invite the attention of the ladies to our splendid line of Corsets, seamless Kid Gloves, &c.

☞ Call and examine our stock.

BOOTS & SHOES

In this department, we have devoted much time and labor to the selection of Ladies' Fine Shoes. We believe that we can sell a better shoe for less money than can be bought elsewhere. We have every variety of Lace, Button and Congress Gaiters, and an excellent assortment of Morocco and other Leather Shoes.

For Gentlemen we have a full assortment of Boots and Shoes including the celebrated "Burt Gaiter." Also Misses, Boys' and Children's Shoes in good supply.

HATS.

A better assortment than we have ever kept. Fur, Wool, Silk und Straw suitable for old men, young men, plain men, fancy men, and all sorts of boys.

Drugs and Dyestuffs,

SOAPS AND PERFUMERY, QUEEN AND GLASSWARE, HOLLOWWARE, Iron, Nails, &c., in full supply and at low figures.

HARDWARE.

If you wish Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Mechanic's Tools, Farmer's Tools, and Agricultural Implements, Building Materials, Mill Saws, Carriage and Saddlery Hardware, Shoe Findings, Cherry Seeders, Horse and Mule Shoes, &c., call upon us, and we will supply you.

GROCERIES.

We make a specialty of these Goods.

In Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices and like articles, we fear no Competition

OUR HOUSE shall remain "HEADQUARTERS" in the Groceryline.

We call particular attention to above partial enumeration of our stock.

We are agents for the Louderback & Smith's "Rustic Window Shades." They are cheap, convenient and durable, and are better than either the oiled or paper shades. They have had a large sale wherever introduced.

We shall strive earnestly to give satisfaction in all branches of our business, and hope that no customer will have to leave our house to make purchases elsewhere.

Feeling grateful for our past trade and hopeful for its increase in the future, we wish for our Farmers,—"the bone and sinew" of the land,—the most abundant crops, and for all classes good health and increased prosperity.

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., April 14, 1871. 14-tf

H. WF. GRAVES, THOS. R. MCDEARMON, WM. T. LAW

Graves' Warehouse,

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.,

FOR THE SALE OF

LEAF TOBACCO.

SALES ROOM 166 by 70 feet, with 19 sky lights. Prompt attention to the in eres and comfort of Planters and their teams.
March 3, 1/1 —9-1.

We do not RIDE AS FAST as our neighbor,

BUT WE COME WITH

NEW GOODS

EVERY WEEK;

AT LOWER PRICES. Calicoes at 6½, 8 and 10 cents. Fine and Neat DRESS GOODS cheaper than the cheapest.

J. L. FULKERSON,

GREAT DECLINE IN GROCERIES.

CALL and see BEST ASSORTMENT in this Market.

Sugar 10, Good Coffee 18, Good Molasses 40 cents.

March 10, 1871. J. L. FULKERSON.

THE FINEST, NEATEST, BEST and NEWEST STYLES SHOES for Ladies, Misses and Children, manufactured expressly for our Sales. w

Our best hand-made SHOES arean arranted superior in *Style and Quality* to y in this market. J. L. FULKERSON.
Feb. 17, 1871-7tf.

THREE FINE JEWELRY

SHOW CASES

and one Iron Safe,

For sale by J. L. FULKERSON.
7-tf.

Vacuum Oil Blacking

Fits HARNESS perfectly,
Prevents Cracking,
Does not fry out or gum the surface,
Softens and preserves the Leather,
Excludes the Water,
Excellent for Boots, Shoes, Buggy-tops, &c.
Put up in Tin Cans, assorted sizes. Prices, Quart 75. Pint 50. Half pint 25.
Gives universal satisfaction.
For sale by
J. L. Fulkerson, SALEM, N. C.
Where you will also find a nicely-selected stock of
Dry-Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Yankee Notions,
Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes,
Leather, Wood Ware, &c.
In fact everything usually called for, will always be kept in stock by
J. L. FULKERSON.
Very particular attention paid to the wants of the ladies.
Please give him a call and examine his stock. Jan. 5.

Black and Gold Mixed REPELLENT,

for LADIES' WATER PROOF CLOAKS.
Feb. 3–5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

LADIES' GENUINE
MALTESE COLLARS,
CLUNY and THREAD LACE & EDGINGS.
Feb. 3–5–tf. J. L. FULKERSON.

LOVERS OF TEA

WILL find the great THEA-NECTAR just what they want, or have their money refunded. Try it, it is cheap.
Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

MAHOGANY & ROSEWOOD grained TABLE OIL CLOTH.
a beautiful article.
Come and see, for seeing is believing, and believing is to buy of J. L. FULKERSON.
Feb.3–5tf.

If you wish a superior article of
EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP and Fine MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,
Call on
J. L. FULKERSON.

THERE IS NO DANGER IN USING THE
Best Radiant Oil!
112 fire test. We keep only the best.
Feb. 3–5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

To Coffee Drinkers.

TRY OUR FINE CEYLON 8 O'CLOCK BREAKFAST COFFEE.
Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

Health and Strength.

CROOK'S WINE of TAR

Throat and Lungs.

For ten years Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar has been tested and proved in thousands of cases, capable of curing all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing wonderful cures. Will you let prejudice prevent you from being cured also?

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, combined with vegetable ingredients of undoubted value. It rapidly restores exhausted strength, cleanses the Stomach, relaxes the Liver and puts them to work, causes the food to digest, and makes pure blood. If you are afflicted in any way, we know the life-giving tonic properties of Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar, are what you need.

It cures all Coughs and Colds, and its many wonderful cures of Asthma and Bronchitis, have caused many to call it a specific for these complaints. Throat ailments require but a few doses. All suffering from Consumption or any Disease of the Lungs should remember this Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar has cured many cases pronounced incurable.

The Weak and Debilitated should remember it restores and invigorates the system, and is health-giving and appetite-restoring.

It also cures Liver and Kidney Complaints, and by its healthy action on the Stomach, removes Dyspepsia. Try one bottle. Take only Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar. Sold by Druggists.

For Scrofula, Scrofulous Tumors, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, or Scrofula in any form, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Liver, Diseases of the Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Tetter, Scald Head, Ulcers, and all forms, or any disease depending on a depraved condition of the blood, take Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Pine Bark. It is combined with the best tonic preparations of iron known, and is the best Alterative and Blood Purifier made. Cleanse your blood. Try one Bottle. Sold by Druggists. Prepared only by

CLIVER CROOK & CO., Dayton, O.

May 12, 1871.–19-3m.

BOARDING HOUSE,

Main Street, nearly opposite Hege Bros. Store,

SALEM, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs those who are desirous of obtaining comfortable boarding that he is prepared to receive a limited number of ladies and gentlemen upon liberal terms.

Salem is one of the most healthy, quiet and pleasant places in North Carolina, and is a favorite resort for those who desire to escape the summer heats of the lower counties.

R. A. JENKINS.
Salem, N. C., March 31, 1871.–13-tf.

SPRING TRADE, 1871.

WE have now in store our SPRING GOODS, bought mostly for Cash of the Manufacturers and Importers, consisting of

WHITE GOODS,	HOSIERY,
GLOVES,	SUSPENDERS,
PERFUMERIES,	STATIONERY,

and all other articles usually kept in a FIRST CLASS NOTION HOUSE.

Cash and prompt home customers will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

BLAIR & THAXTON,
14 Pearl Street, Richmond Virginia.
April 7.–13–3m.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY! MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS who engage in our business make from FIVE to TEN DOLLARS PER DAY in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.
April 14.–15–3m.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

SPLENDID STOCK.

THE Undersigned has just received the most attractive stock of Spring and Summer Goods ever offered by him to the people of this and the surrounding counties, comprising

DRY GOODS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CLOTHING, NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARM UTENSILS, &c., &c.,

fresh and new, and as cheap as the cheapest. *No one shall get ahead of me in*

LOW PRICES.

My friends will find my stock of Dry Goods and Notions, **STAPLE AND FANCY,** complete, and purchased after the late decline in prices at the North. I have a large supply of **Ladies' and Gentlemen's**

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and can furnish you with the latest make and style.

I am receiving large additions to my stock of

Hardware AND CUTLERY,

and can guarantee satisfaction in quality and prices.

HATS FOR EVERYBODY,

THE LATEST STYLES OUT.

HOSIERY,

The best quality Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hose of every size.

I would call especial attention to my carefully selected stock of

Groceries,

which I offer at the lowest possible price for Cash or Barter.

I earnestly invite the attention of our country and town people to my varied assortment, and promise to make it their interest to purchase of me.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

taken in exchange for goods upon liberal terms.

Call and look over my stock, even if you do not wish to buy just now.

Mr. T. F. Carr, well-known to the people of this section, will be found at my establishment, and will be glad to see all his old friends and customers.

R. A. WOMMACK,
Salem, N. C., April 28, 1871.–17-tf. Agent.

ADVANCE

MOWER AND REAPER.

THE Strongest, Lightest Draft, most Compact and Perfect Machine ever offered to the public.

This Machine has an *iron frame*, all in one piece, which cannot become rickety, like the *wood frame* Machines. The finger bar is not attached to the frame, but is hinged direct to the tongue. There is no side draft. The Gear, or Cogwheels are all in the centre of frame under the driver's seat, enclosed in an iron case, so as to exclude all grit and obviate the danger of the driver's lines becoming entangled in the wheels.

All that is asked of persons desiring a good MOWER and REAPER, is that they lay aside all prejudice, and carefully examine, and thoroughly test THE ADVANCE MOWER AND REAPER, before purchasing elsewhere.

Mowers $115. Mower and Reaper combined $155.

For Circulars and full particulars, call on or address C. A. HEGE, Agent,
Friedburg, Forsyth Co., N. C.

☞ Also Agent for the ITHACA WHEEL RAKE. Price $40. April 28, 1871–17-3m.

JUST RECEIVED,

ANOTHER supply of Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles &c., &c. at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE
Post Office Building.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Hon. W. H. Battle's Report of the proceedings in the Habeas Corpus cases of the prisoners arrested by order of Gov. Holden, in July and August for sale at the BOOK STORE.

Musical Instruments AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin

BOWS and HAIR

For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of

Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

Miscellaneous Books.

OUR stock of Miscellaneous Books is varied a good collection—which we offer at low prices, as we wish to reduce our stock.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS—Foreign and Domestic.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1871.

Hayden's Dictionary of Dates,
At the BOOK STORE.

VERMICELLI & MACCARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING
Feb. 20, 1868 26-

New Family Grocery!

J. P. LANDQUIST,

SALEM, N. C.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salem, Winston, and the surrounding country, that he has taken the business stand recently occupied by Mr. James Fisher, and opened a

Grocery and Provision Store,

for the sale of everything in that line which can be needed by a family. His stock is

NEW AND FRESH,

and has been selected especially with a view to meet the wants of this community. It comprises the best varieties of

MOLASSES, SUGAR, COFFEE and TEAS,
Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Crackers, Butter, Cheese, Pickles, Chickens,
Eggs, Fish, &c., &c.,

constantly on hand, and at astonishingly low prices for

CASH OR BARTER.

☞ Do not fail to inspect my stock before purchasing.

J. P. LANDQUIST.
March 3, 1871–9-3m.

TRADE MARK. PATENTED.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR of LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE of SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT—desideratums long sought for and found at last!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Grey, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headaches, cures all Humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural Heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

Dr. G. SMITH, Patentee, Groton Junction, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTER BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The Genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for Nature's Hair Restorative, and take no other.

Send a three cent stamp to PROCTER BROS., for a treatise on the Human Hair.—The information it contains is worth $5.00 to any person.

For sale at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.
Nov. 25, 1870-46-1y. Salem, N. C.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use. In every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends; and all know that what it does once it does always. That it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action,—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion**, **Listlessness**, **Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache**, **Sick Headache**, **Jaundice** or **Green Sickness**, **Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism**, **Gout**, **Gravel**, **Palpitation of the Heart**, **Pain in the Side**, **Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

THE TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

THE JEFFEL'S UNRIVALLED AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

Mill Gearing, Shafting & Pulleys

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS.

POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR

Sept. 9, 1870-35-1y.

AT HALF PRICE.

Dollar Diaries at Fifty Cents

AT BLUM'S.

Wood's Object Lessons
IN BOTANY,

Game of Great Events.

AT THE BOOK-STORE.

HAND BOOK

FOR

COUNTY OFFICERS

CHEAP AT BLUM'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

8 O'CLOCK.

15-4w.

Thea-Nectar

IS A PURE

BLACK TEA

with the Green Tea Flavor.—Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the **Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.,** 8 Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.
19-4w.

WANTED—AGENTS, (**$20 per day**) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the under-feed, makes the "lock-stitch" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the Market. Address, JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. 19-4w.

$375 A MONTH—Expenses paid—Agents or Female Agents—Horse and outfit furnished. Address, SACO NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me. 23-4w

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Wanting Employment, at from $50 to $100 per month, should address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Phila., Pa. 23-4w

AGENTS LOOK!—$3 to $10 per Day. Easy, genteel and profitable business. A little Novelty which every body wants. SUCCESS SURE. Send for circulars. Churchill and Templeton, Manufacturers, 615 Broadway, N. Y. 23-4w.

$288 in 16 Days

Made by one Agent. Do you want a situation as salesman at or near home to make $3 to $20 per day selling our new 7 strand WHITE WIRE CLOTHES LINES TO LAST FOR EVER. Sample free. Address *Hudson River Wire Works*, 13 Maiden Lane, cor. of Water St., N. Y. or 16 Dearborn St. Chicago.

It has the delicacy and refreshing fragrance of genuine Turkish.
COLGATE'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE TOILET SOAP.
the Toilet of every Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in PERFUMERY.

19-4w.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending **35** CENTS with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer, No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y. 15-4w

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.

A Pocket Prospectus of the best Illustrated Family Bible, published in both English and German, containing Bible History, Dictionary, Analysis, Harmony and History of Religions. Sent free on application. W. FKYNT & CO., 28 South 7th St., Phila., Pa. 4w

REDUCTION OF PRICES

TO CONFORM TO

REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS

BY GETTING UP CLUBS.

☞ Send for our New Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 & 33 VESEY STREET,
P. O. Box 5643. NEW YORK. 19-4w.

JURUBEBA.

WHAT IS IT?

It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the LIVER AND SPLEEN, ENLARGEMENT OR OBSTRUCTION OF INTESTINES, URINARY, UTERINE, OR ABDOMINAL ORGANS, POVERTY OR A WANT OF BLOOD, INTERMITTENT OR REMITTENT FEVERS, INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER, DROPSY, SLUGGISH CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, ABSCESSES TUMORS, JAUNDICE, SCROFULA, DYSPEPSIA, AGUE AND FEVER AND THEIR CONCOMITANTS

DR. WELLS having become aware of the extraordinary medicinal properties of the South American plant called

JURUBEBA,

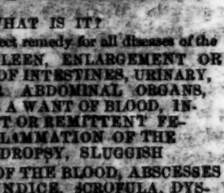
sent a special commission to that country to procure it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful curative properties to even exceed the anticipations formed by its great reputation, has concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has made arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful Plant. He has spent much time experimenting and investigating as to the most efficient preparation from it, for popular use, and has for some time used in his own practice with most happy results the effectual medicine now presented to the public as

Dr. WELL'S EXTRACT OF JURUBEBA

and he confidently recommends it to every family as a household remedy which should be freely taken as a BLOOD PURIFIER in all derangements of the system and to animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic temperaments. JOHN O. KELLOGG,
Platt St. New York.
Price One Dollar per bottle. Send for Circular. 19-4w

ESTABLISHED 1827!

THE OLD FRANKLIN PRESS.



PLAIN AND FANCY
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

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